Client's ref: P6263-001-0000 Our ref: KON-1836

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: N. SASA : Art Unit: 1714

Serial No. : 10/718,408

Examiner: C. E.

Filed: November 20, 2003

Shosho

Title : ACTINIC RAY CURABLE INK :

AND PRINTED MATTER

UTILIZING THE SAME

DECLARATION

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

- I, Nobumasa Sasa, hereby declare and say as follows:
- 1. I presented the Declaration dated November 22, 2005 (November 2002 Declaration) in this application.

- 2. I am aware that the Examiner believes that I did not test the closest prior art in the November 2005 Declaration. Specifically, I am aware that the Examiner believes the closest prior art is the embodiment of Roth (US 5,889,084) that teaches an ink composed of a colorant, epoxidized soybean oil and a photoinitiator, without the presence of a vinyl ether monomer. In order to address the Examiner's concerns, I have performed additional tests to compare the ink of the claimed invention with the above-described embodiment of Roth. These tests were performed by either myself or under my direct supervision and control.
- 3. As a starting point, Comparative Ink 2 was prepared in accordance with Example 1 in col. 12 of Roth. As shown in the Table appearing in col. 13 of Roth, Comparative Ink 2 was composed of a colorant (bromocresol purple), an initiator (SarCat CD 1012), a polymerizable compound (triethylene glycol divinyl ether) and an epoxy compound (Cyracure UVR 6105). Comparative Ink 2 did not contain epoxidized fatty acid ester, an epoxidized fatty acid glyceride or an oxetane compound. Comparative Ink 2 does not fall within the scope of the claimed invention. The composition of Comparative Ink 2 is shown in the attached Table A.

- To address the Examiner's criticism of the November 2005 4. Declaration, I prepared Comparative Ink 21 and Comparative Ink 22. Comparative Ink 21 was prepared in the same manner as Comparative Ink 2, except that 58 parts by weight of triethylene glycol divinyl ether was replaced by 58 parts by weight of epoxidized soybean oil. Comparative Ink 22 was prepared in the same manner as Comparative Ink 21, except that no epoxy compound Cyracure UVR 6105 was used to only epoxidized soybean form the inks, compositions of Comparative Ink 21 and Comparative Ink 22 are shown in the attached Table A. Comparative Ink 22 represents the embodiment of Roth determined by the Examiner to be the closest prior art (ink composed of a colorant, epoxidized soybean oil and a photoinitiator, without the presence of a vinyl ether monomer).
- Comparative Ink 23 was prepared in the same manner as Comparative Ink 21, except that 40 parts by weight of epoxy compound was replaced by 40 parts by weight of an oxetane compound (7,8-epoxy-2-oxa-5-methylspiro[3,5]-nonane). Inventive Ink 23 is composed of a colorant, epoxidized soybean oil, a photoinitiator and an oxetane compound as shown in the attached Table A. Inventive Ink 23 is representative of the ink of the claimed invention.

- Ink 2, Comparative Ink 21, Comparative Ink 22 and Inventive Ink 23 were evaluated in the manner described on pages 23-24 of this application. The evaluation results are shown in the attached Table B.
- 7. As shown in the attached Table B, Comparative Ink 22 was not curable. Thus, these tests demonstrate that the ink of Roth determined by the Examiner to be the closest prior art was not capable of functioning as a curable ink.
- 8. In contrast to Comparative Ink 22, Table B demonstrates that Inventive Ink 23 having an oxetane compound is useful as a curable ink, exhibiting a viscosity variation before and after storage of less than 2.0 mPa·s (A rating) and no observable damage to the skin (A rating).
- 9. Furthermore, Table B demonstrates that replacing the triethylene glycol divinyl ether of Comparative Example 2 with epoxidized soybean oil produced an ink having a viscosity (55 mPa·s) outside the scope of the claimed invention.

It is my belief that the results shown in the attached Table B are surprising because those skilled in the art would not expect that the claimed ink represented by Inventive Ink 23 would be superior to the inks of Comparative Ink 2, Comparative Ink 21 and Comparative Ink 22.

It is declared by undersigned that all statements made herein of undersigned's own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code; and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this Application or any patent issuing thereon.

Nobumasa Sasa

Dated:

This

day of

, 2006.

Attached: Table A and Table B

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?	23:	22:	21:			2				23					22				_	21	No.	巨
Roth Example 1	Modified Sample 21	Modified Sample 21	Modified Roth Example 1	-			(40 parts by weight)	nonane	methylspiro-[3.5]-	7,8-epoxy-2-oxa-5-							•	,		•		Oxetane compound
			ple 1		(40 parts by weight)	Cyracure UVR 6105				-									(40 parts by weight)	Cyracure UVR 6105		Epoxy compound
				(38 parts by weight)	Divinyl Ether	Triethvlene Glycol	(58 parts by weight)	Daimic S-300K	soybean oil	Epoxidized	weight)	(98 parts by	Dairnic S-300K	soybean oil	Epoxidized	weight)	(58 parts by	Daimic S-300K	soybean oil	Epoxidized	compound	Polymerizable
					(1.5 parts by weight)	SarCat CD 1012			(1.5 parts by weight)	SarCat CD 1012				(1.5 parts by weight)	SarCat CD 1012				(1.5 parts by weight)	SarCat CD 1012		Initiator
				(0.5 parts by weight)	Purple	Bromocreeol	weight)	(0.5 parts by	Purple	Bromocresol		weight)	(0.5 parts by	Purple	Bromocresol	,	weight)	(0.5 parts by	Purple	Bromocresol		Colorant
																				•		Others

Table B

Ink No.	Viscosity mPa•s (23°C)	Ink Storage Stability	Safety	Remarks
21	55	C	С	
22	10	-	-	Not curable
23	45	Α	Α	Invention
2	35	С	С	Roth